

A new subgenus for *Lepus idahoensis*.

The small rabbit described by Merriam in 1891 (North American Fauna No. 5, p. 76) as *Lepus idahoensis* differs too widely from members of any of the recognized subgenera to be associated with them. It may therefore be regarded as the type of a new subgenus *Brachylagus*. The characters are as follows: Skull short and deep, the disproportionately large audital bullæ and small rostrum (diastema shorter than orbit) producing a strikingly immature effect; supraorbital processes shorter than toothrow, their extremities free; posterior prism of second lower pre-molar and first and second lower molars less than half as large as anterior; ears, legs, and tail short, the latter not perfectly formed.—*Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.*

Antennaria solitaria near the District of Columbia.

Although not included in recent works on the flora of the northeastern United States, *Antennaria solitaria* is entitled to a place there. In May, 1899, I found the plant growing in dry, open, deciduous woods near the side of a road a mile or more east of Kensington, Montgomery Co., Maryland, well within the limits commonly assigned to the flora of the District of Columbia. It apparently occupies a small area only, though this year it has spread. The species has been recorded (as *Antennaria plantaginifolia* β . *monocephala*) from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa., (Torrey and Gray, Fl. N. Am., II, p. 431) and there is every reason to expect its occurrence throughout the Austral zones of the eastern United States.—*Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.*

Batrachium hederaceum in America.

Up to the present year, so far as I have been able to ascertain, *Batrachium hederaceum* (L.) S. F. Gray, has been credited to the following stations and collectors only: Virginia: Hampton ("Chesapeake City"), Ward, 1877, Vasey, 1878; Norfolk, Ward, 1877, Muir; Dismal Swamp, Chickering, 1877; Virginia Beach, Britton & Small, 1893; Newfoundland: Bona Vista Bay, Osborn, 1879; New Harbour, Waghorne, 1889 and 1890; Quiddy Viddy Lake, Robinson & Schrenk, 1894.

The first record by name of station of the introduction of this species from Europe is Dr. Watson's in the sixth edition of Gray's Manual, 1890. The second is Mr. J. M. Macoun's note (Bot. Gaz. 16; 285. 1891) on the plants collected by the Rev. A. C. Waghorne, assigning to them the record of being the first collected in Canada. If Mr. Macoun had access to the specimens distributed by Mr. H. L. Osborn, he did not give them the first Canadian credit because they were distributed under the name *Ranunculus hyperboreus* Pursh.

Dr. Robinson in Gray's Synoptical Flora (Vol. I, Pt. 1, Fasc. 1; 22. 1895) cites Mr. Muir in connection with the station given in the Manual and appends a foot-note naming the above collectors except Messrs.